

## LUTHER CONTINUES TO DEFY AUTHORITIES AND GAIN SUPPORT

- Luther wrote many controversial books and essays after posting his theses
- His *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation* (1520), called upon princes to take the reform of religion into their own hands
- Some powerful supporters emerged such as Prince Frederick III of Saxony
- Additionally, political issues such as Charles' desire to maintain the support of German princes played into Luther's hand



Luther took advantage of new printing technology to author 30 works between 1517-1520

## LUTHER HAS PRINCES' SUPPORT



German princes were not above using the new theology for their own gain

- There were two key reasons German princes turned to Luther's theology
- First, sincere religious conviction
- Second, economic considerations such as increased personal revenue (Luther's call for civic leaders to lead their own churches meant they could keep their own revenues)



## CITIES EMBRACE LUTHER

- The Reformation spread especially well in the German cities
- Once Protestant princes adopted the ideas, entire towns followed
- Urban dwellers had long resented the benefits bestowed on the RCC (land and the clergy (exempt tax status))
- Once Protestant, city governments secured their own autonomy over the Church by taking over many of the religious houses and encouraging monks and nuns to enter civilian life



## LUTHER APPEALS TO PROMINENT WOMEN



- Noblewomen were among the most important defenders of Protestant reformers
- Marguerite of Navarre (1492-1549), sister of Francis I, created her own court in the south of France and stocked it with humanists and Protestants
- Bona, wife of Sigismund I of Poland, was especially important in the eastern reform movement
- An Italian by birth, Bona was a central figure in spreading both Renaissance and art and humanism learning in Poland

## LUTHER APPEALS TO COMMON WOMEN, TOO

- The doctrine of equality of all believers put men and women on equal spiritual footing, even if it did not allow for women ministers
- Furthermore, Luther realized the enormous value of family life and holy matrimony
- Finally, by promoting the education of both genders, Luther further gained the support of women



Despite his radical views on gender equality spiritually, Luther had traditional, conservative views about women's role in society and the household

## THE SPREAD OF LUTHERANISM



In Denmark, Christian III seized RC Church lands and created a reform religion under Luther's direct control

- By the end of the 1520s, the HRE was divided between cities and states that accepted reformed religion and those that adhered to the RCC
- Included in the Lutheran movement were parts of Germany, Poland-Lithuania, Prussia, Scandinavia and Switzerland

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The Spread of Lutheranism from Germany to Scandinavia, Central Europe, and England. Protestant ideas took hold almost exclusively in northern Europe.

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## ZWINGLI BRINGS REFORM RELIGION TO SWITZERLAND



- Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531) brought reformed religion to the town of Zurich
- Zwingli was a preacher among the Swiss mercenary troops that fought for the HRE
- He was stricken by the plague in 1519 and came to a personal realization of the power of God's mercy



Huldrych Zwingli (1484-1531)

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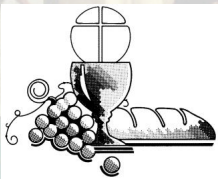
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## ZWINGLI'S BELIEFS



Zwingli viewed communion as a memorial, thus symbolic and not the actual blood and body of Christ

- Zwingli believed the Church had to rediscover its earlier purity
- He stressed the equality of all believers, justification by faith alone, and the gospel as the chief authority
- He attacked indulgences, penance, clerical celibacy, prayers to the Virgin, and statues and images in churches
- Furthermore, he preferred to view mass as a commemorative event rather than one that involved the real presence of Christ (Lord's Supper)

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## ZWINGLI'S IDEAS SPREAD

- The principles Zwingli preached spread quickly to neighboring Swiss states; including Bern and Basel
- Zwingli's reform were carried out by civil governments which he allied himself
- In Zwingli states there was an important integration of church and state
- It was fitting that Zwingli died on the battlefield defending the state



Zwingli felt church and state could not be separated

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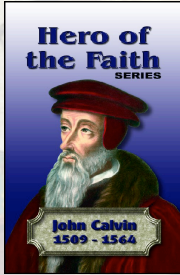


## THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION



- By the mid 1530s, Protestant reform had entered a new stage
- Luther never intended to form a new religion; most of his energy was expended in attack on Rome and the RCC
- The second generation of reformers were builders whose challenge was to create enduring structures for reformed churches

## GENEVA AND CALVIN



- The town of Geneva, Switzerland was saved from a war with Savoy when it allied with powerful Swiss neighbor, Bern
- In 1536, the adult males of Geneva voted to become Protestant
- All they lacked was a powerful reformer; that's when a French-born priest and lawyer emerged to lead Geneva's reform movement



## CALVIN'S FLEES FRANCE

- At age 20, Calvin converted to Lutheranism and predictably was run out of France by Francis I
- In 1535, he arrived in Basel, where he wrote his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
- The book was a defense of French Protestants against persecution
- For the next 25 years, Calvin organized his reform church in Geneva



## CALVIN'S BELIEFS



- Like Luther and Zwingli, Calvin believed in justification by faith alone, the biblical foundation of religious authority, and that salvation came from God's grace
- But more strongly than his predecessors he believed that the gift of faith was granted only to some and that each individual's salvation or damnation was predestined (predetermined) before birth



## CALVIN AND PREDESTINATION

- The doctrine of predestination was not new, but Calvin emphasized it and brought it to the center of the faith
- Those who were predestined to salvation, the "elect" were obliged to govern; those who were predestined to damnation were obliged to be governed
- For Calvin, therefore, discipline and structure were critical



Or





## CALVIN'S CHURCH STRUCTURE



Strict moral codes meant rock n' roll was prohibited in Calvin's Geneva

- Calvin's greatest contribution to religious reform came in church structure and discipline
- He structured his church in four parts:
  - Pastors**  
Very few who preached the word of God
  - Doctors** (Theological)  
Studied and wrote
  - Deacons**  
Laymen who ran hospitals and schools
  - Elders**  
Governors of moral issues

We Are Watching You



## CALVIN'S DISCIPLINE

- The most controversial part of Calvin's Geneva was the strict moral code that extended into all aspects of private life
- The 12 elders met each week in a body known as the **Consistory** to examine violations
- Offenses ranged from blasphemy to adultery to prostitution



## CALVINISM SPREADS

- Waves of Calvinist-educated pastors returned to France in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and established churches along Calvinist lines
- Calvinism spread north to Scotland and the Low Countries and east to Poland where it flourished in Lithuania and Hungary
- Perhaps its greatest impact was in Britain, where the Reformation took place not once but twice

## THE RADICAL REFORMERS

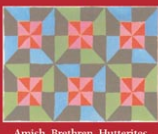
- While Luther attacked the Catholic Church and was considered quite controversial theologically, he never intended and did not desire subverting civil authority
- "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities with fear and reverence," Luther often quoted from the Bible
- Other Protestant groups were not so inclined
- They represent a radical group of second generation Protestant reformers who sought greater social reforms



Luther's, "On the Jews and Their Lies," (above), illustrate his social and political conservative leanings

## THE ANABAPTIST CHALLENGE

Who Are the Anabaptists?



Amish, Brethren, Hutterites and Mennonites

DONALD B. KRAYBILL

- Often called the "left-wing of the Reformation," Anabaptist (meaning to baptize again) described the outcasts from the Protestant fold
- Anabaptists first appeared in German and Swiss towns in the 1520s
- Anabaptists believed only adults could make the decision to be baptized
- This belief put them at odds with mainstream Christians who viewed infant baptism as a core doctrine

## ANABAPTIST TENETS

- Aside from the radical baptism stance, Anabaptist believed more in the mystical side of religion and gave testimony to revelations they experienced
- Furthermore, and perhaps most objectionable to the mainstream was their belief in separation of church and state
- They wanted nothing to do with civil authority and did not pay taxes, perform military obligations or take oaths



Anabaptist are considered among the first pacifists

## ANABAPTISTS PERSECUTED



Menno Simons

- Wherever they settled, the small bands of believers were persecuted to the full extent of the laws of heresy
- Catholics *and* Protestants tortured and executed scores of Anabaptists
- One stubborn group that persevered were the Moravian Anabaptists in Bohemia, Poland and Hungary
- Another enduring sect was founded by Dutch Anabaptist Menno Simons (1496-1561) whose followers became known as Mennonites

Modern Amish have their roots in the Mennonite community

## The Radical Reformation: The Anabaptist Movements

